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RY METHODS SUCCESS

Nampa Nurseryman Grows Trees Without Much Irrigation

HAS EXPERIMENTED WIDELY

Newspaper Man Connected With Campbell's Scientific Farmer Has Dry Cultivated Orchards in Several Different Parts of Country That are Making Good.

That conservation of the natural rainfall and winter moisture by frequent cultivation can be made largely to supplant the usual copious irrigation of orchards in this part of the west, is the significant conclusion arrived from an interesting address made last week by E. F. Stephens before the annual convention of the Idaho Association of Nurserymen at Emmett.

Editor of the horticultural department of Campbell's Scientific Farmer, Mr. Stephens has been deeply interested, both in Nebraska and in Idaho, in the conservation of moisture by cultivation. He gives some of the results of frequent shallow cultivation at the Nampa orchards in retaining moisture. His information, it is believed, will be of great benefit to western orchardists at this time, says the Optimist.

So successful has it been with Mr. Stephens' concern that he is going to carry through a large body of orchard this season without any irrigation at all, he averred.

In speaking of the conservation of moisture, Mr. Stephens said in part:

"No problem is of greater importance to the orchardist than the conservation. It is a problem vital to the irrigator as to the dry farmer.

Forty-five years ago, while farming in southern California, I learned to conserve moisture through the season by cultivation.

These methods proved successful in western Nebraska and eastern Colorado, where, despite the natural shortage of rainfall, I successfully planted 7,000,000 trees on timber claims, carrying them through a four year period, without irrigation, by frequent cultivation conserved moisture to carry trees through the very trying dry seasons of the early nineties.

This work led to the planting of 100,000 fruit trees in partnership with branch orchards in central and western Nebraska, in districts where the rainfall was not thought to be sufficient to grow trees in commercial quantities. One of these orchards, was cultivated 20 times in one season in a successful effort to keep the ground from crusting and to prevent the evaporation of moisture from the soil. Counting the aggregate amount of new growth the first season after planting, cherry trees put on a growth of 12 feet; apple trees, 36 feet, and peach trees 289 feet and 2 inches.

When I began planting orchards in Idaho, the natural query was as to whether methods of cultivation which conserved moisture in California, Colorado and Nebraska would conserve moisture here. "We have orchards at Nampa 370 acres of which these are one, two and three years old. Each season we have cultivated 14 to 16 times, keeping the orchard perfectly clean and in a condition of mellow soil. One three horse team cultivates 100 acres and does it in this condition. We began our cultivation early in the spring and end September first. Under this treatment, trees planted in the spring a year ago have already made a growth this season of branches two or three feet long and before the end of the growing season these branches were apparently be three or four feet long.

This growth has so far been made without a single irrigation, simply by conserving the winter moisture.

nence. Coming as it does while the Astoria Centennial celebration is in progress, delegates will be entertained by the Astorians in royal fashion.

Recognition of good work done, as unusual as it was gracious, was evidenced during the past week at Sublimity, where women of the Wahi Club gave a dinner to the convicts who have been building roads in that precinct. Such appreciation is almost unheard of, yet it is instances such as this that probably do more to help the unfortunate regain their self respect than anything else.

TO FRUIT GROWERS.

EDITOR THE TIMES-HERALD—For many years it has been well known by the readers of your valuable paper the interest you have taken in developing the fruit industry in Harney County.

Therefore by your kindness I will, in a few words, make it plain to fruit growers what they should do, and do at once, if they wish to succeed in the fruit business. Prune and spray. Spray with the proper remedies for both insects and fungi. There are but two classes of insects the eating and sucking; for the former use a poisonous insecticide, and for those that obtain their food by sucking the life sap from the tree, a spray which kills by contact must be used, and properly applied at the proper season. This is the worm and insect season of the year and by experience I have found, that a stitch in time saves nine, and one good spraying with the following from the 8th to the 25th of this month will do more good than ten times the amount of spraying at improper seasons of the year. Don't throw money away; spray properly at the proper seasons and with the proper insecticides. Save your pocket book and in a short time we can save the county of the expense of a fruit inspector. Then by co-operation in keeping out infected trees and fruit we can keep the county free from pests to a great extent.

For haustelate insects or those which obtain their food by sucking, use a contact remedy such as kerosene emulsion, soap, sulphur, tobacco, crude petroleum, and bisulphide are generally effective when properly applied at proper seasons.

And of above insecticides kerosene emulsion is preferable the preparation of it being simple and as follows: Kerosene 2 gallons, whale oil soap 1 lb., water 1 gallon. Dissolve soap by boiling in the water, add the kerosene, boiling hot to the oil. Churn the mixture thoroughly with a spray pump until it becomes creamy. If work is properly done, the oil will not raise by long standing and may be used at any time required. Use one part of emulsion to ten parts of water. This is an efficient remedy for the whole family of aphids, mealy bugs, red spider and several scale insects. All insects of the eating class may be exterminated by using poisonous substance in the spray, or both poisonous and contact remedies may be used in one spray if preferred, but from my personal experience the following is the safest and most efficient to use in the following proportion:

Arsenate of Soda 4 ounces, Acetate of Lead 11 ounces, water 18 gallons.

Use a good sprayer, don't shower your trees, let your spray be a fine mist, and apply to all parts of your trees, plants and brush close to your orchard. I have no desire to keep people spraying where not necessary, but shall insist on proper spraying done when and at the season most good may be obtained. Such notice will be given through the press to all readers, and by mail to urgent cases.

Will say a few words on fungi and fungicides in proper season. In hope that we may work harmoniously for the benefit of all.

ADAM GEORGE,
Fruit Inspector.

J. C. Dodson Saturday returned from Fort Klamath, where he received over 3000 cattle which he purchased early in the Spring for Senator Weed.—Lakeview Examiner.

PROTECT THE SETTLER

New Plans Being Considered to Coax Settlers to Oregon Country

PRESIDENT KERR TO TAKE IT UP

Will Read Paper at Development League Session on What He Deems Most Advisable in Assimilating New Settlers—Commercial Bodies Are Working.

At every meeting of the commercial and industrial bodies of the state taking an active interest in immigration work, some progressive member is expected to sound the need for improved industrial instruction. From all parts of the state are coming words of approval of the effort being made to locate new settlers on land which is satisfactory to them and to aid them in learning the husbandry economy which promises greatest production in Oregon. Education of the existing resident is important. The most advanced thinkers want to see all producers taught how to systematize and intensify cultivation. But this work is a life campaign, which must be approached as it is being in Minnesota, while the duty of getting the new settler onto suitable land is a more urgent and briefer opportunity.

At the forthcoming session of the Oregon Development League President W. J. Kerr, of the Oregon Agricultural College, will read a paper on what he deems most advisable in assimilating new settlers. Being at the head of the state's work of instructing its residents in agricultural and livestock, President Kerr is believed to be in position to give soundest advice on procedure in adapting the stranger who comes.

In responding to the invitation of Secretary C. C. Chapman, of the Oregon Development League to speak on this subject at Astoria, President Kerr said he would give it his deepest thought in the time limit, and endeavor to evolve something which would be of benefit.

"Adapting and assimilating the new settler is our most pressing call just now," said Chapman. "We lose in permanent values when we do not advance such systems. Many of our new citizens are strangers to Coast conditions. Many are experienced in the line of industry pursued here, but under varying climatic and soil condition from the Oregon standards. Many want to enter a new line, such as fruit growing. Hundreds of small orchard tracts are being sold in the East, a portion to people who have no experience whatever in orchard handling.

"If we hold these people, we must enable them to make a profit. Our country has the profit to yield, if treated right. We have learned the lesson by years of toil and effort, and if rapid progress is to be made in the future we must impart this knowledge to the newcomer quickly, bringing the broad gulf of trial and defeat, and putting his feet fairly on the shore where success cannot be missed when labor and intelligence are decently applied. All of our Development League work is to bear on this point. We will appeal to every association of the state to co-operate.

We want first to protect the prospective settler from graft and imposition. Literature is to be issued covering a multitude

of useful facts. Arrangements will be made to direct colonists away from the faker and fraud, to the substantial citizens of each community, and these latter will be urged to go out of their way to continue the protection until the settler is firmly established, and has been put on a successful footing. It is probable that we will have men on the trains this Fall to confer with the colonists, and then get a representative reception committee at all the depots for the colonist period, September 15 to October 15.

"All this work is to be discussed fully at the Development League meeting in August, and out of this conference we hope to deduce a definite procedure."

In growing apples and garden produce, developing a dairy herd or miscellaneous band of livestock and especially in applying the principles of dry farming, it is apparent that the average Eastern man needs aid to master the peculiar Oregon condition. The Oregon Agricultural College is doing a great work, but reaches only a few persons. Agricultural high school such as Minnesota has instituted, are unknown here. Experiment station operations are limited, and few farmers have opportunity to visit such places. Demonstration trains are useful, but reach relatively few producers, and are few and far between.

How an effective system of instruction, especially for the new settlers, may be developed in the state, so as to make every stranger locating here an immediate advertising power of Oregon merits is the problem. Every person who has any knowledge on the subject will be urged to present his views in the next few weeks, as it is hoped to get a fairly effective machinery organized by the time the Fall colonist movement is on.—Telegram.

BISHOP PADDOCK MAKES LONG TRIP

Klamath Fall Chronicle: Bishop Paddock has staged it for nearly 1000 miles since having left Pendleton a few weeks ago. From that city he went to Ukiah, Long Creek, Canyon City, Burns and then south by the way of Steins mountains to Denio and McDermit, on the Oregon-Nevada line. From the latter place he went to the new mining camp of National, in Nevada. There he had the pleasure of meeting and talking with the famous Walter Scott, better known as "Death Valley Scotty," to whom he had a letter of introduction from a friend. The bishop had planned to make the trip from National to Winnemucca with "Scotty" but was detained and failed to be with the reckless and noted miner whose name is known from one end of the United States to the other, on this run. He is now congratulating himself that Providence intervened and he did not take this 100 mile jaunt with the mysterious miner and his friends via automobile, for "Scotty" was arrested while enroute on the

charge of high grading and although he and his pals were able to clear themselves on this charge the bishop feels that he missed a very unpleasant situation by not being with them.

When at Denio, Bishop Paddock was within less than 100 miles of Lakeview, his intended destination en route to this city, but he traveled a long way around in getting to that place. From National just across the line from Denio, it is 150 miles to Winnemucca, 100 miles from there to Reno and about 250 miles back from Reno to Lakeview. All this distance of more than 500 miles had to be traveled before he reached his destination which could have been reached by a direct road had there been one, with less than 100 miles.

INDIAN MAIDEN ELOPES AND WEDS.

The modern Indian is fast emulating his white brother in all things was further exemplified last night when Walter Redford, an allottee on the reservation, and Mary Lahaye, the dark skinned stenographer of Major E. L. Swartzlander, the Indian agent, were united in marriage in this city, after having stolen away from their homes and having kept their friends in ignorance of their intentions.

Miss Lahaye, who is a good looking educated Indian girl, applied to her employer Sunday for a leave of absence of a week, stating that she wished to go to Lehman springs on a vacation. The request was immediately granted and the major never suspected that his stenographer was about to take unto herself a husband. A telephone message from this city last night conveyed the surprising intelligence to him and inasmuch as she did not send in her resignation the agent has only a smile and a blessing for the eloping couple.

The bride is a graduate from the business department of the Haskell institute at Lawrence, Kansas, and the groom has also imbibed of the white man's fountain of knowledge. He has a piece of land near the Catholic mission which he is farming. The happy couple left this morning for Lehman, where they will spend their honeymoon.—East Oregonian.

Special Train Excursion to Seaside.

The Oregon, Washington Railroad & Navigation Company will operate a special train consisting of free reclining chair cars, tourist and standard sleeping cars to Portland in connection with Steamer T. J. Potter to the resorts on Long Beach and Astoria. Special will leave Baker at 6:15 p.m., Wednesday August 23rd, arriving Portland following morning at 7:15 a.m. Passengers may have choice of steamers leaving Portland at 8:30 a.m., or at 8:00 p.m., either the day of arrival or the day following. A rate of \$12.50, children half fare, will be made from Baker and the tickets will be good for fifteen days, permitting stopover privileges at Portland and Astoria on the return. Reduced rates will be made on the Sumpter Valley Ry. Make sleeping car reservations through the Agent of the O WR&N Co. at Baker.

"I suffered intensely after eating and no medicine or treatment I tried seemed to do any good," writes H. M. Youngpeters, Editor of The Sun, Lake View, Ohio. "The first few doses of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets gave me surprising relief and the second bottle seemed to give me a new stomach and perfectly good health." For sale by all good Dealers.

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A NEW WAY TO BRAND

Method Which Would Not Disfigure Animals as in the Past

BRAND INSIDE THE UPPER LIP

Tattooing Instruments Used For Purpose by United States Army and May Come Into General Use Although Not Practical for Strictly Range Stock.

The Times-Herald has noted the following written by an officer in the Breeder's Gazette which will interest our stockmen.

There has always been a prejudice against the brand. It has been taken as a matter of necessity among western people who, much as they dislike the disfiguring of the animals, realize its necessity. If the new process of branding could be made a success in a way, that is on the pure blooded stock, it would be appreciated. The present method of branding stock on the open range must continue for convenience, however, as they must have some mark easily found to be convenient when gathering on the range. The first part of the following is a question asked by a reader which the army officer answers:

"In your issue of Sept. 14, 1910, in the article 'United States Army Horses and Mules' there is a paragraph on branding in the mouth. This method of branding has aroused a great deal of interest in Idaho where the law protects only branded animals. Many Eastern people coming into this section object to the cruelty

of the hot iron method. Can you give any information as to where the instruments for lip branding can be secured?"

The tattooing instruments for branding inside the upper lip of horses can be purchased in Germany. The ink used is the ordinary India ink. It is made quite thick and adheres to the needles necessity. If the new process of branding could be made a success in a way, that is on the pure blooded stock, it would be appreciated. The present method of branding stock on the open range must continue for convenience, however, as they must have some mark easily found to be convenient when gathering on the range. The first part of the following is a question asked by a reader which the army officer answers:

The instruments for tattooing should have the brand of the person using it outlined in needles, any cross-section showing at

(Continued on Last Page.)

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